

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year.....\$ 1 50
One copy, six months..... 1 00
One copy, three months..... 50

No deduction from these rates under any circumstances.
As we are compelled by law to pay postage in advance on papers sent outside of Ohio county, we are forced to require payment on subscriptions in advance.
All papers will be promptly stopped at the expiration of the time subscribed for.
All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN P. BARRETT, Publisher.

Learn to Keep House.

Beautiful maidens—aye nature's fair queens,
Some in your twenties, and some in your teens,
Seeking accomplishments worthy your aim,
Striving for learning, thirsting for fame,
Taking such pains with the style of your hair,
Keeping your lily complexions so fair;
Miss not this item in all your gay lives,
Learn to keep house, you may one day be wives.

Learn to keep house.

Now your Adonis loves sweet moonlight walks,
Hand clasps and kisses, and nice little talks,
Then, as plain Charley, with burden of care,
He must subside on more nourishing fare;
He'll come home then at the set of the sun,
Heartick and weary, his working day done;
Thence let his slippers feet ne'er wish to roam,
Learn to keep house, that you may keep home.
Learn to keep house.
First in his eyes will be the children and wife,
Joy of his joy and life of his life;
Next his bright dwelling, his table, his meals,
Shrims not at what my pen trembling reveals.
Maidens romantic, the truth must be told,
Knowledge is better than silver or gold;
Then be prepared in the spring-time of health,
Learn to keep house, the 'surrounded by wealth.
Learn to keep house.

A Parody.

You'd scarce expect one of my age,
To smoke a cigar and look so sage;
And if I should a mustache wear,
Although the hair is rather spare,
Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my little whiskers by.
Big acres from little toe-corns grow—
Long heads from downy faces grow;
And, though my beard is short and young,
Of tender growth and lately sprung—
Yet, all the whiskers in the town
Once existed but in down.
But why may not I—let me face
Be covered like others of his race?
Exceed what Dick and Tom have done—
Or any man beneath the sun?
Where are the whiskers far or near,
That do not find a rival here?
Or where's the boy, but five feet high,
Who has more fuzzy beard than I?

[From the London Times, July 25, 1876.]

American Journalism.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

I have frequently had occasion to notice the big way in which Americans do things, and I do not know that it would be easy to find an apter illustration of this than that furnished by the "Centennial Newspaper Building," in the Exhibition grounds. Here you may see any one, or, if you like, all of the "8,129 newspapers published regularly in the United States." In England a man thinks it cheap if he is given his choice of a few score of newspapers for a penny; and as our penny is here practically represented, as a rule, by a five or even a ten cent piece (the smallest shilling, for instance, expects ten cents (5d.) for shining your boots), a man could scarcely grumble if asked, say a quarter of a dollar, or one shilling, for the run of the 8,000 papers. Need it be said that in the Centennial Building he can see them one and all for nothing? He is not only permitted as a favor to see them, but he is invited, may pressed, to confer the favor of entering the building and calling for what paper he likes. As he passes the entrance his eye is caught by some such kindly and courteous invitation as "Come in and see a paper from your home." "Write your name in the register, give your card to the superintendent, and make yourself at home." The home into which he is thus cordially welcomed is, moreover, a very pleasant one. Without any pretensions to imposing architectural effect, it is simple, elegant, and neat. Its length is 67 feet; its width 46 feet; its height 33 feet. It is admirably lighted and ventilated by long rows of windows and a large lantern roof. Open on all sides, it catches every breath of air that ventures in this weather to stir out, and on one side the air is cooled by passing over the lake, on the border of which the building is pleasantly situated. It is, in fact, altogether about as cool and agreeable a place—quite apart from its literary attractions—as a visitor to the Exhibition could wish to be offered a chair in. He may at first wonder how among 8,000 papers, among them such mighty sheets as the New York Herald, he is to get at the small, loved print of his home, thousands of miles away, it may be, over the Rocky Mountains. But the management is so simple that by consulting the catalogue any one can at once find any paper he wants. They are pigeon-holed on shelves in the alphabetical order of their States or Territories and their

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 2.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., SEP. 13, 1876.

NO. 36.

ADVERTISING RATES.

| Position | 1 Week | 1 Month | 3 Months | 6 Months | 1 Year |
|----------|--------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| One... | 1.00 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 |
| Two... | 1.75 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 12.50 |
| Three... | 2.50 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 12.50 | 15.00 |
| Four... | 3.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 17.50 |
| Five... | 3.50 | 7.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 | 18.50 |
| Six... | 4.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 19.50 |
| Seven... | 4.50 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 17.00 | 20.50 |
| Eight... | 5.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 21.50 |
| Nine... | 5.50 | 11.00 | 15.00 | 19.00 | 22.50 |
| Ten... | 6.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 23.50 |

For shorter time, at proportionate rates.
One inch of space constitutes a square.

Wife, Home, Saturday Night.

Happy is the man who has a wife home and a little angel in it of a Saturday night. A happy, no matter how little, so it will hold two or so—no matter how humbly furnished, so there is hope in it; let the winds blow; close the curtains. What if they are pharisees, without border, tassel, or anything? Let the rain come down; keep up the fire. No matter if you haven't a candle to bless yourself with, for what a beautiful light glowing coals make—rendering cloudless—shedding a sunset through the room; just light enough to talk by, not loud, as in high ways, nor softly, as in the hurrying world; but rapid, slowly, whispering with pauses between, for the storm without and the thoughts within to fill up. Then wheel the sofa round by the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, uncushioned at that, if so it be just long enough for two and a half. How sweetly then the music of silver bells from time to time falls on the listening heart! How mournfully swells the chiming of the "days that are no more!" Under such circumstances, and at such a time, one can get at least sixty-nine and a half degrees nearer "kingdom come" than ever to any point in this world laid down in "Maltie Burn." Maybe you may smile at this picture; but there is a secret between us, viz: it is a copy of a picture rudely done, but true as the Penitence of an original in every human heart.

Quarrelling.

If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than before. It degrades him in his own eyes, and disgraces him in the eyes of others, and what is worse, it makes the sensibilities on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peacefully and quietly we get on, the better for our neighbors and for ourselves.—In nine cases out of ten, the better course is, if a man cheats you, cease to deal with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; and if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is or how he misuses you, the wisest way is to let him alone, for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with. Lies unchastised will die; fires unfanned will burn out, and quarrels neglected become as dull as the crater of an extinct volcano.

Power of Bearing Heat.

It is generally supposed that the human frame cannot endure great heat, and, if exposed to it, will soon sink into exhaustion. This is true in hot climates, to which people have not been accustomed. But in this case the effect may be due to influences from vegetation, or to some disturbances of nature. It is certain that artificial heat, far greater than the heat of the sun is in the Torrid Zone, may be born without special suffering or harm.
The British Journal of Science says that men in iron establishments work without inconveniences with the thermometer constantly at one hundred and twenty degrees, and in pits for making the Bessemer steel at one hundred and forty degrees. In Turkish baths the shampooers are often busily engaged for four or five hours in succession, with the temperature at one hundred and ten degrees. In the Red Sea Steamers the stokehole marks one hundred and forty-five degrees; and in enamel works the operators are compelled daily to endure a heat of three hundred degrees. The elastic power of the body to accommodate itself to extremes is wonderful.

Gov. TILDEN cannot be a weak man in his own State. He received a majority of 50,000 against the most popular Republican in New York. He has broken up a den of thieves and saved to the State millions of dollars. Can such acts weaken him with his people? La! no!

AFTER having written a squib with much care and deliberation, and the dignified compositor up stair halloos down the pipe: "Is this a joke or an advertisement?" Such a salute is calculated to make a funny man take an interest in the means of cheap suicide.
—[Easton Free Press.]

A PICKPOCKET works on abstract principles.

KILPATRICK'S CONFESSION.

The "Money and Bloody Shirt" Letter Acknowledged.
[From New York World of Aug. 24.]

"THE ONLY REMEDY."

A dispatch from Columbus, O., to the New York Times having admitted the authenticity of the Kilpatrick letter, its republication in the columns of the World, with the comments of the Indianapolis Sentinel, will not be lost space. The Sentinel, it will be remembered, first published the letter. Indianapolis Sentinel, August 22.—On yesterday General Kilpatrick, at present itinerating the State in the carmine interests of Morton, Harrison & Co., left in the reading-room of the Grand Hotel a letter addressed to Governor Hayes, of Ohio, in which Kilpatrick furnishes Governor Hayes with what he terms "reliable information" of the condition of the canvass in this State. We below give our readers the text of General Kilpatrick's mournful story, adding that its genuineness is incontestable, and it will be in vain that the Republican press may seek to deny it.

GRAND HOTEL, INDIANAPOLIS, }
August 21, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I have now finished a tour of six counties in Indiana, and feeling that any reliable information from this State will interest you, I write.

In the first place the canvass is well conducted, the people are enthusiastic and determined, and the old war spirit thoroughly aroused, and if it were not for one thing we could rest certain of victory in October. There is an independent party in this State, confined, it is true, to a few counties, but formidable, and it will defeat General Harrison. There is but one way to overcome this movement. The leaders of the Independent are poor, needy and in debt. They must be lectured to; documents be placed in their hands that may be convicted of their folly.

A BLOODY SHIRT CAMPAIGN WITH MONEY, AND INDIANA IS SAFE! A FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN AND NO MONEY, AND WE ARE BEATEN.

The National Committee has done nothing for Indiana. Alone they are fighting this battle, and bravely; but unless the National Committee wakes up and does its duty to you, to the party and the country, DEFEAT IS CERTAIN IN OCTOBER.

I never in all my life felt so certain that I was doing my duty as in this contest, and my desire for success, my dear sir, is my only excuse for writing you.

Your friend,
J. KILPATRICK.
To R. B. Hayes, Governor, &c.

International Postage Stamps.

Now that the demand for an international treaty has been acceded to, and that for an international or universal coinage is seriously discussed, with prospect of an easy solution of the problem, it may be in place to suggest the filling of another, though less important, public want—that of an issue of postage stamps and cards which shall be current in all countries within the recent postal treaty. It so frequently happens that business, literary and scientific men wish to write to another country for some piece of information requiring that a stamp be enclosed for postage, and so frequently happen that they are debarred from obtaining the information from the inability to make the petty inclosure, that this is worthy of attention. A system of exchange at the post-offices would prevent complications arising from American postages being paid for in British stamps, or vice versa. Authors desiring data, societies, investigating committees, etc., would be much less hampered than at present, if these petty remittances could be made.

Weights and Measures.

The following table will be found correct, and is invaluable to every farmer. Cut it out and save for future reference:

| BUSHEL. | LSB. | BUSHEL. | LSB. |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------|------|
| Wheat.....60 | Blue Grass seed.....14 | | |
| Shelled Corn.....56 | Buckwheat.....54 | | |
| Corn in the ear.....70 | Dried Peaches.....33 | | |
| Eye.....56 | Dried Apples.....24 | | |
| Oats.....32 | Onions.....50 | | |
| Barley.....47 | Salt.....50 | | |
| White Beans.....60 | Stone Coal.....76 | | |
| Irish Potatoes.....60 | Malt.....37 | | |
| Sweet Potatoes.....55 | Bran.....20 | | |
| Castor Beans.....45 | Plastering Hair.....8 | | |
| Clover Seed.....60 | Turnip.....55 | | |
| Timothy Seed.....45 | Unsalted Limes.....60 | | |
| Flax Seed.....55 | Cornmeal.....45 | | |
| Hemp Seed.....44 | Fine Salt.....55 | | |
| Millet Seed.....50 | Hungarian Seed.....50 | | |
| Peas.....60 | Ground Peas.....24 | | |

towns, the names of which are clearly labeled on the shelves. Thus the newspapers of Abbeville, in Alabama, would be found on the first shelf, and those of Laramie City, in Wyoming, on the last; but anybody in difficulties has only to apply to one of the eight superintendents, who, "all pinnacles of politeness," are ready to execute his orders as if they bodily belonged to him. If he would like to take notes or write, he has, in two galleries which run round the upper part of the building, his choice of some thirty desks, with pen, ink, and paper, all provided, of course, gratis; or if he has ladies with him, or friends with whom he wants to have a perfectly private chat, there are at his disposal two or three private rooms comfortably fitted up. The visitor is, in fact, so spoiled, that before he has been in the building five minutes, he begins to feel himself injured because he cannot order at the usual prices of the establishment an iced "cocktail" and a bath.

It will not, I hope, detract from the merits of this pleasant home and refuge for the warm and weary readers of newspapers to mention that it is an advertisement, since no attempt is made to disguise the fact. It is a fact which, however harmless in itself, is in America too often mixed up with lofty professions and motives, the juxtaposition with which makes it ludicrous, to say nothing worse.

But the proprietors of the Centennial Newspaper Building are avowedly advertising agents—the largest, I believe, in all America—Messrs. G. P. Rowell & Co., of New York. Their enterprise will cost altogether about \$20,000, or \$4,000, including the building and the expenses of "running" it for six months. How much comes out of their pockets I cannot say, as they have been largely subsidized by some of the leading American papers. But they have the management of the enterprise, and will naturally get the lion's share of the glory. It will certainly make their names known all over America, in corners which it may never have reached before. For the Americans are newspaper readers to a man—almost to a child; nor indeed does one need to be an American to appreciate the opportunity of resting in a comfortable room, in order to read the latest news from one's home. I have seen quite young children in the building conning their papers as steadily and attentively as any of the adult voters around them. It is possible, I admit, that they were reading one of the newspapers for children, of which a large number are published in America. One of them, according to the catalogue issued by Messrs. Rowell, has a circulation of 127,000. The 8,000 and odd American newspapers are declared by the same authority to exceed "the combined issues of all the other nations of earth." One is somewhat surprised to find that of this number no less than 6,235, or more than three-fourths, are weekly. Some of them belong to classes to which in England the word "newspaper" would scarcely be applied, and to which even Webster's definition of a newspaper as a "sheet of paper printed and distributed at short intervals for conveying intelligence of past events," would not permit it to be applied. Such are the semi-monthly publications (105), the monthly (747), and even the quarterly (67). The State of New York naturally supplies the largest number, 1,818; in the city alone there are considerably over 400. Next comes Pennsylvania with 738, Philadelphia contributing over 160. Then come Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, and Indiana, all outstripping, one is surprised to find, that model State and center of enlightenment, Massachusetts, though she issues nearly 350. It is worthy of remark that the West, young and raw as it is, seems more go ahead and enterprising in journalism than the refined and venerable East. California already ranks fourth in the number of its dailies. For five years six new journals, on an average, have been started in America every day; but as old ones die out, the actual increase during that time has not been much over 2,000. Some of the names of American newspapers might to an Englishman seem enough to strangle them in the birth. Such are the Union Spy, the Jolly Giant, Aurora Brasileira, Broad Axe of Freedom, Unterrified Democrat, Painted Post Times, Roman Citizen, and—Greek shades forgive for ever chronicling such an outrage—Homer's Hlad, side by side too with

Horsehead's Journal. After this it is somewhat of a relief to be assured that a "high average" (of newspapers) is always found in company with a high standard of education and good order.

How Merchants Have Abused Their Occupation.

POINT PLEASANT, Sept. 11, 1876.
Editor Herald.

My few remarks are intended to show how merchants have abused, and injured their trade and themselves. It has been done by their own imprudence and the inconsistent acts of their patrons. This is why I say so. Merchants are selling goods as we all know, with the view of making money, and this is the way they go about it. A man will open a store some where, and buy a large stock of goods, which he wishes to sell at a reasonable per cent. so he can make a living for himself and family. When he has begun business, and begins to have a good trade, he gets a little greedy, and wants to steal a little more custom, so he ventures to put some of his leading goods down below what his neighbor store keeper is selling at, and even lower than he can afford to sell for, but he expects to have all the custom after a while and then he can make it all back. When his opponent finds out he has his customers stolen from him, he makes an effort to reclaim them, and this is the way he goes about it. He put his goods a little lower than his good neighbor did his, and it finally winds up by one or the other, and sometimes the two being ruined. It is very strange that they will run in opposition to each other when they know it is to their advantage to work together as a class of traders. I do not mean by this that they should unite and run so closely connected that they would govern prices to that extent which would be a disadvantage to all other people. I only want them to fix a reasonable per cent. on goods and stand up for the same, not allowing others to beat them down in their prices below what is a living per cent.

Some men that can sell at these low prices and make money, does it in this way. They do it by taking advantage of ignorant persons that know nothing about the prices of goods and are governed by the merchant's say so of the price and quality of such things as they want.

I will now show you how it is that the customers have helped to injure the merchants. It is done by a man or woman going to a store and calling for certain articles, and when the merchant has thrown them down, they will ask the price, and when told, they will say, "what! my goodness! I can get it at so and so at some other store, naming the place, at the same time they have had it offered to them at a very low price, knowing that they were in the habit of trading at other stores sometimes. Now the merchant being anxious to keep his custom, he will say, if Mr. — can sell his goods at such prices, I can too. Then the very liberal patron will see that he has the advantage of his merchant, and he will go on at a considerable rate, telling what he can buy goods at, of certain other men, and he will finally get his goods for less than they cost at wholesale. After a few years striving for success, the good merchant is ruined entirely, and the wholesale merchants that credited him are considerably damaged. Now, the question arises, where did the money all go to. I will answer, it went to that most liberal patron, who beat the merchant down on his goods and got them for less than they cost. I have been present and have seen and heard just such trading going on, and that is why I speak as I do.

THE thralldom in which the colored people are now held by the Radical party is but a type, and a worse one, of that in which they were held in 1860. After all its boasted friendship for the race, in what manner does it help it? In what instances does it recognize him as a man and brother, except about election time, when his vote is needful? The words and the acts of the Radical party are two distinct things, mind you.—[Bowling Green Pantagraph.]

A minister traveling through the West some years ago asked an old lady on whom he called, what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity. "Oh," she replied, "I think it is a good doctrine, if the people would only act up to it."

Facts for the People.

[From the Albany Argus of Aug. 22.]

The following truths which we cut from the Detroit Free Press are worth treasuring up?

The great bulk of the people of the United States are dependent upon their daily earnings for support, and it is of the highest importance to them that the government demands upon these earnings should be as light as possible.

It makes a difference of \$5 per head to every man, woman and child in the country whether the annual expenditures of the nation are \$200,000,000 or \$400,000,000.

It makes a difference of seventy-five cents per head, or \$6 for a family of father, mother and six children, whether the national expenditures are \$240,000,000 or \$270,000,000.

The Republican party and the Grant administration have in the past seven years and a half expended over three hundred million dollars more for the ordinary purposes of the government—exclusive of interest, premiums and debt charges—than was necessary for an efficient, honest and economical administration.

Grantism and the Republican party have taxed the people for the national administration about eight dollars per head more than was needed with honesty and economy.

Every family of five has been plundered of forty dollars to maintain and perpetuate republican ring rule since 1869.

The people complain of hard times; but republican rogues have flourished while the people were overtaxed and plundered, and hundreds of millions have been recklessly mispent.

The Democratic House has stood by the people. It has demanded an insisted upon a reduction of expenditures. Thirty million dollars have been cut from the expenditures of last year.

A Democratic administration will follow up the reduction in expenditures of this year by a still further reduction and will take efficient measures to lessen taxation.

A Republican administration, aided by a Republican Congress, will maintain lavish expenditures and drag millions unnecessarily from the people.

Economy is the order of the day. The people must be economical to live. To secure economy in the nation they must elect a Democratic administration.

Hayes Platform.

The following is taken from the New York Express:

The New York custom house frauds.
Usurpation in Louisiana.
The credit mobilier inquiry.
The Freedman's Savings Bank swindle.

The navy yard frauds.
The secret service swindle.
The Black Friday operations.
The post-office straw bids.
The Emma mine disgrace.

The Belknap post-tradership.
The "Boss" Shepherd villainies.
The safe robbery conspiracy.
The Indian ring robberies.

The San Domingo job.
The Venezuelan conspiracy.
Att'y-Gen'l Williams' landaulet.
Belknap's soldiers' grave-stones.
The back pay steal.

The Babcock revelations.
The Bristow and Jewell removals.
The Robeson irregularities.
The removal of Henderson and Dyer of Missouri.

The removal of Yaryan and Platt, of Washington.
The expenditures of \$35,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1874-75, more than is found to be necessary in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Mr. Frye declares that God struck down Mr. Blaine. As Mr. Frye seems to know all about it, we may be permitted to ask Mr. Frye why God struck down Mr. Blaine. Saul of Tarsus was struck down because he opposed God's chosen people, and Ananias was laid out because of lying, and now we want to know why Mr. Blaine was hurt. There must have been some reason for the blow, and the people in Maine are supposed to know more about the purposes of the Almighty than anybody else.

"You must have lived here a long time," said a traveling Englishman to an Oregon pioneer. "Yes, sir, I have. Do you see that mountain? Well, when I came here that mountain was a hole in the ground."

Letter from Buford.

Buford, Sept. 4, 1876.

Editor Herald:

Weather very pleasant, and bids fair to remain so for a number of days. Nothing new here since my last. But we learn that Mr. John Kigel, a very prominent merchant of some ten years standing, at Newville, Daviess county, recently sold his entire stock of dry goods &c., to Messrs. Crow & Bro., very recently from Calvert City, Ky. We of the yard stick will miss friend John, but wish him success wherever he may drift, and extend, at the same time, the right hand of fellowship to his successors.

Mr. Charles Field, living near Buford, can beat all in large tobacco. He has tobacco that measures 26 by 39 to the leaf, and says he has a field that will average 22 by 35 inches. Can any of your patrons beat it? If so, let us hear from them.

Mr. William Parris says he can beat the beater in the sweet potato line. Many of his potatoes will weigh a pound.

The good people of Glencville, McLean county, will raise a Tilden and Hendricks pole on Saturday, 3rd September.

Prof. Joseph Hardman will put in his name for a couple of weeks at this place very soon, for the purpose of showing you just how pretty you are. We mean that Mr. H. is a number one photographer, and would be pleased to have you on his list. Come along, gentlemen and be taken in a group.

Messrs. Webb, Rogers & Co. will have a first-class barbecue at No Creek bridge, on the Hartford and Owensboro road, September 9th. A good time is expected, of course. Come down, Mr. Editor, and enjoy life.

MONDOCK.

The Demands of the Times.

The issues upon us are not war, but peace issues. The practical questions all the time are:

- 1st. Better men in office.
- 2d. Honest and intelligent administration.
- 3d. The war is over.
- 4th. Official Rogues must be punished.
- 5th. No military interference in elections.
- 6th. Less taxes and more economy.
- 7th. The earliest practical resumption of specie payments.
- 8th. Government salaries and pay to conform to salaries paid for competent like services out of public life.
- 9th. Less federal centralization and more respect for the rights of the people.
- 10th. Let common schools alone.
- 11th. No federal interference with religious, sects or organization.
- 12th. One term for the President, and a six years' service, if the Constitution is amended.

This is exactly what the Democrats are fighting for, and their candidates, if elected, will insist upon these reforms.—[New York Express.]

Hits and Hints.

Some of the Washington officials (those receiving above \$1,200 a year), are taxed 20 per cent. for party purposes, and others 10 per cent. This is where the great corruption fund is supplied, and is the natural source of the corruption of which the people have so much cause to complain. If the average salary be \$2,000, 10 per cent. would yield \$200,000, and the Government employees would be just as well off with 10 per cent. reduction, if not compelled to contribute to this "corruption" fund, and the people would have nearly \$200,000,000 less taxes to pay.—[From the New York Express of Aug. 28, '76.]

A YOUNG man was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measures, not men." He promised to do so, and soon after received a bonus to vote for Mr. Peck. His father, astonished at his voting for a man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired the reason for his doing so. "Surely, father," said the son, "you told me to vote for measures, and if Peck is not a measure, I don't know what is."

In the examination of an Irish case for assault and battery, counsel, on cross-examining the witness, asked him what they had at the first place they stopped at. He answered, "Four glasses of ale." "What next?" "Two glasses of wine." "What next?" "One glass of brandy." "What next?" "A fight, of course."